



Washington: First in War, Peace and Hearts of His Countrymen.

BOARD OF INQUIRY

Into the Maine Disaster Commences Its Investigations.

CAPT. SIGSBEE ON THE STAND.

And Still Under Examination When Adjournment Was Taken.

NO DETAILS ARE GIVEN OUT.

And Some Will Be On It. The Inquiry Is Closed—All Stories Purporting to Give Details of the Disaster Should Be Set Aside—Capt. Sigsbee Says He Was Able to Answer All Questions Propounded to Him—Divers Were at Work All Day Yesterday but No Discoveries of Importance Had Been Made.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—The board of inquiry into the Maine disaster met on the light house tender Mangrove at 10 o'clock this morning, with Captain Sampson and Chadwick, and Lieutenant Commanders Putter and Marx present. Captain Sampson presided, and Lieutenant Commander Marx recently executive officer of the Maine, acted as recorder.

Captain Sigsbee, the commander of the Maine, was the first witness called. He was under examination until one o'clock this afternoon, at which hour an adjournment was taken. No further witnesses will be heard to-day, but the board will make a careful personal examination of the wreck, near which the Mangrove is anchored.

Captain Sampson received the Associated Press correspondent immediately after the morning session of the board. He said in the course of the interview: "I would be glad to give the Associated Press news, but owing to the delicate situation the board has decided to make nothing whatever public. I do not know what testimony may develop or when, and it is only fair to the Spanish government not to tell the public the testimony until all has been received and the findings have been considered. You may say that this rule is absolute. Due care will be taken for the rigid enforcement of it, and all stories purporting to come from the court should be set down as false. I have no idea as to how long the court will remain here. No one is authorized to fix the time, as the members themselves do not know. I will give to the Associated Press such routine news of the proceedings as is proper."

Captain Sigsbee, on board the Mangrove, told the correspondent that he was quite pleased with the examination and that he was able to answer all the questions asked, not only as to his own acts, but as to those of his subordinates on the Maine.

There were no signs of disturbances here to-day and carnival week is apparently closing in perfect quietude, there being much less excitement than usual.

Gunner Charles Morgan, of the cruiser New York, arrived on the Mangrove, and is in immediate charge of the divers. The latter have been at work all day, but up to the time of sending this dispatch no discoveries of importance have been made. It is believed that the salvage by the wrecking company will be considerable and valuable.

To-day ninety-five officers and 850 sick soldiers started on their return to Spain.

Several sugar estates in the Guantanamo district have commenced grinding cane.

To-day the divers found a copper cylinder lying in conveying charges to the six-inch guns. The fact that it had exploded seems to show that there was an explosion in the magazine for fixed ammunition on the port side forward side.

YESTERDAY'S DEVELOPMENTS

At Washington Were of a Negative Character—More Divers Wanted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—To-day's developments in the Maine disaster were of a negative character, greatly to the disappointment of a considerable number of persons who were looking for some startling discovery by a diver working in the sunken hull.

The state department after learning that Lieutenant Commander Sobral was no longer recognized as an attaché of the Spanish legation, decided to ignore the interview attributed to him, which, it was further ascertained, was a hoax. It was further ascertained that Secretary Long, late Saturday evening, called upon Acting Secretary Day, of the state department, and laid before him newspaper clippings containing the reported interview. Secretary Day agreed with Secretary Long that there was warrant for looking into the matter and called the attention of the Spanish charge d'affaires to the publications. The charge, however, promptly declared that the naval officer was no longer an attaché of the legation, his successor having been appointed and gazetted on December 24 last. He further explained that it was owing entirely to the more important and progressing matters of business before it that the legation had postponed the sending of the proper notification of the change to the state department. It is said that as a matter of fact there are frequently great delays in the receipt of such information, of changes among attachés at the state department.

For very obvious reasons Captain Sigsbee at Havana is making the most strenuous efforts to hasten the recovery of the bodies, probably nearly a hundred in number, still imprisoned in the wreck of the Maine. It was a knowledge of the captain's desire that probably led Consul General Lee to notify the state department of the need for more divers. This had the desired effect for the navy department took action to send more help.

Admiral Steward telegraphed from Key West this afternoon that he had sent five divers to Captain Sigsbee and asked if that was sufficient. The acting chief of the navigation bureau, Captain Dickson, at once took the sensible course of directing the admiral to put himself in communication with Captain Sigsbee and learn his needs at first hand. The business of the navy department, as is evidenced by the fact that an order has been issued to discontinue the special telegraph service which was established with Key West and hereafter the office at that place

will close at 10 o'clock at night as formerly. Commander Forsythe, the commandant at Key West, has also asked permission of the department to stop his daily bulletins, and this has been granted, with an understanding that he will report any deaths that may occur among the sufferers at the hospital there. To-day he reported that they are all getting along nicely. The exchange of official condolence still continues.

To-day Secretary Long sent a telegram as follows, to Captain Eulale, commanding officer of the Spanish cruiser, Vizcaya, Tompkinsville, New York: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of condolence for the loss of the Maine and to thank you for the expression of sympathy."

A beautiful response was also made to a cablegram from Vice Admiral Spain, at Vienna, expressive of sympathy for the terrible disaster to the Maine.

STORIES OF EYE-WITNESSES

Of the Maine Disaster—American Travelers from Havana Arriving in New York Tell of the Incident and State of the Spaniards.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Ward line steamer Segura arrived at quarantine to-day, from Tampico and Havana. The Segura arrived at Havana at 10 o'clock on the morning after the disaster to the Maine and passed close by the wreck. Her passengers said that great excitement prevailed at Havana and at the time of sailing, the foreign population were generally of the opinion that the Maine was destroyed by design. They cited among other things in support of this theory the fact that the Spanish man-of-war Alfonso XIII, which was anchored near the Maine, changed her moorings just previous to the disaster. One of the passengers, William L. Carlin, went so far as to say that he saw a boat go near the Maine a short time previous to the explosion. He said he would go to Washington to make a statement before the proper authorities.

C. P. Holcomb, of New Castle, Del., general manager of a street railway in Philadelphia, one of the passengers on board the Segura, was outspoken in his belief that the investigation at Havana would reveal some startling circumstances. "I went to Havana," said Mr. Holcomb, "not at all in sympathy with the insurgents, but on Wednesday, when we got to Havana, I believe all of the Americans on board were in a mood to commit murder. The flags of the Spanish warship were not at half mast. The vessels of all other nationalities had paid this slight tribute to the dead. I had a telegram to bring back the remains of apprentice Glazier, who is the son of my book-keeper. I found that he was among the saved."

"The contrast between the bearing of the Spaniards and Cubans is strong. At the funeral of the Maine's seamen the Cuban women in the streets were almost all dressed in mourning, while the Spanish women wore colors. The only American flag I saw in the whole procession were two small ones about three by six inches. I went aboard the Alfonso XIII and was received politely. The only expression of regret I heard there was from an officer who complained that the force of the Maine explosion had broken his toilet bottles. There can be no mistaking the indifference of the Spaniards in Havana over the loss of the warship and those on board. On Thursday while driving to the cemetery with two American friends, I was assailed with jeers and some one threw a large stone at our carriage."

F. W. Bobbett, of this city, who was with Mr. Holcomb, in the carriage, added: "That is perfectly true. In fact, one or two children yelled after us that they had blown up the 'Americano,' and that they were glad of it. I did not hear a single expression of regret for the terrible loss of life from any Spaniard during the time I was in Havana."

Frank Weinheimer, of this city, an eye witness of the explosion and a fellow passenger of Mr. Holcomb, told the following story:

"On Tuesday evening I strolled down to the river front for a breath of fresh air. I was about 300 yards from the Maine. The first intimation I had of an explosion was a crunching sound. Then there came a terrible roar. Immense pieces of debris flew skyward from the Maine. Some of them must have been thrown at least 300 feet. It looked as though the whole inside of the ship had been blown out. Many persons on the pier were nearly thrown from their feet by the force of the explosion. The air became stifling with smoke."

Mr. Weinheimer said he heard an excited Spaniard declare shortly after the explosion that if the 'Americano' sent another war ship it would be blown up."

M. J. Naghton, an insurance man, of Chicago, who was staying with his wife at the Grand hotel, said he was seated in front of the hotel when the explosion occurred. It was followed, he said, by another and a much louder one. "We thought the whole city had been blown to pieces," said Mr. Naghton. "Some said the insurgents were entering Havana. Others cried out that Morro Castle was blown up."

Continuing his description of the panic which existed in Havana shortly after the explosion, Mr. Naghton said: "On the road is a great big stand. The minute after the explosion was heard, the cabmen cracked their whips and went rattling over the cobblestone like crazy men. The fire department turned out, and bodies of cavalry and infantry rushed through the streets. There was no sleep in Havana that night. The Spanish officials were quick to express their sympathy and acted very much as a whole, but I think their expressions of regret lacked the warmth which would have been characteristic of an American city had such a disaster occurred under similar circumstances."

William L. Carlin, the passenger who professed to have important information about the explosion, refused to make any further statements than he made at quarantine. The other passengers on the Segura did not take Mr. Carlin as seriously as he took himself.

GO AWAY FROM HOME TO LEARN NEWS.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—An official agency says: "The Imparcial publishes a dispatch, from which it must assume full responsibility, as it does not accord with the relations actually known to exist between the Spanish and American governments. It is dated New York and reads: 'Great military preparations are being made. The fort is being reinforced. Three hundred artillerymen have been sent to Sandy Hook and the naval reserves have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. The gun batteries are being retrained. The gunners are working night and day, and it is generally believed that a certain crisis in the relations between the United States and Spain is imminent.'"

THE TIDE TURNING.

Gold Hunters Who Flocked to the Klondike Regions

AND ABANDONED THEIR CLAIMS

On American and Chilean Creeks in Alaska are Now Returning, Accompanied by Many Others Who Were Unable to Locate Claims on Canadian Soil. Better Results are Now Being Shown in the Alaska Mining Regions—Many Rich Strikes Have Been Made.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Stewart Menzies, an agent of the Alaska Commercial Company, who has just returned from the Klondike region, starting from Dawson City on January 20, and from Skagway on February 10, reports that the tide of gold hunters who flocked into Canadian territory when the news of the rich strikes in the Klondike region was first announced, is now turning, and those who abandoned their claims on American and Chilean creeks are now returning there, accompanied by many others who have been unable to locate claims on Canadian soil.

Menzies says that just before he came out claims on Davis, Chikena, Napoleon

AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

Senate Agrees to Appropriation in Regard to Raising the Maine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The galleries were filled to-day when the senate convened, the crowd of spectators doubtless being attracted by the probability of further debate upon Cuban affairs or matters connected with the catastrophe to the battleship Maine.

The joint resolution providing for the recovery of the bodies of officers and men from the wrecked battleship Maine and for the recovery of property on the ship which was passed by the house of representatives last week, was presented to the senate and passed immediately. It carried an appropriation of \$200,000.

For three hours the senate had under discussion the bill providing for the taking of the twelfth and subsequent censuses. It was so amended as to place the census bureau under the secretary of the interior, but the extended discussion which followed disclosed so wide a divergence of views on the part of senators as to the various features of the measure that no further action was taken.

A resolution offered by Mr. Allen (Neb.), directing the committee on naval affairs to make an investigation of the disaster to the battleship Maine was adopted without debate.

This was private bill day in the house but little was accomplished owing to the fact that most of the time was consumed in the passage of private pension bills coming over from the Friday night session three weeks ago. The feature of the day was the spirited contest over the bill to pay Newberry College, a Luther-

THE CLOSING HOURS

Of the Farcical Trial of Zola, the French Author,

WHO BRAVED PUBLIC CLAMOR

For a Contention which He Believed was Right—The Advocate General's Address, who is Allowed the Widest Latitude by the Presiding Judge—Zola Defends Himself. But the Court, with that Partiality that has Always Characterized its Decisions, Attempts to Throw Discredit on his Remarks—Zola's Warning to the Turbulent Element.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The rains to-day decorated the crowd about the approaches to the assizes court of the Seine in the palace of justice, though the court itself was packed with people. M. Emile Zola was heard when he reached the court. The advocate general commenced his address. He declared that M. Zola's assertions that the Esterhazy court martial acquitted a guilty person in accordance with superior orders remained entirely unproved.

Major Esterhazy, he added, could not be the author of the bordereau, and he protested against certain newspapers ac-

to resume his vocation and again take up his interrupted labor. I indignantly protest against the charge of being an Italian.

"No," he added, "I am not defending my liberty. I am defending my honor. I wish. It will be but an additional error. It will be the seed which will germinate and prevent France from falling into indifference."

"If the country is in trouble, the fault lies with the government, who in the hope of saving some culprit had tried to prevent the truth from coming into the light of day."

"The very life of the people is at stake. In for you, gentlemen of the jury, to utter the truth upon this affair and render justice."

M. Zola dwelt upon the fact that the entire people had been thrown into painful anguish through doubts of the guiltiness of Dreyfus, and said: "The government, who know all and who, like you, are convinced of the innocence and duty, will one day make it known, and will publish it without running any risk."

Then, raising his voice, M. Zola three times proclaimed the following: "Before all the world, I swear Dreyfus is innocent."

Loud murmurs and hisses from the back of the court greeted this utterance.

M. Zola concluded by saying: "The day will come when France will thank me for saving her honor." (Prolonged uproar.)

M. Laborie, counsel for M. Zola, followed with an eloquent speech. His opening words "We are here in defense of justice and right," were hailed with loud protests from the back of the court room, but the counsel continued, reproaching the authorities for "being lost astray by routine interests and duty," "not wishing to deal with the Dreyfus affair, although there are few senators or deputies who doubt his innocence."

"Nevertheless," continued M. Laborie, "truth will prevail. The elections will not be allowed to pass amid mystery and ambiguity." (Renewed protest.)

M. Laborie then thanked "all those personages of the intellectual elite of France who have had the courage to seek for truth and light."

Counsel referred to the "inspired articles" in the press, intended to deceive the country, and said "if a syndicate exists, it is a syndicate of good faith and loyalty whose aim is to obtain justice and right in the interests of the entire country and this syndicate has the greatest faith in your perspicacity."

This caused a violent uproar, against which M. Laborie vehemently protested.

An individual in the back of the court room shouted: "How much have they paid you?"

To this M. Laborie retorted: "If we had been paid, such as you would have applauded us."

M. Laborie then proceeded to reproach the premier with refusing to allow generals to be judged before a jury and he asked: "Are generals then above the legal conscience of the country? Our opponents talked of confidence in the army. We too, have confidence in it; but it is not an insult to the army to raise a cry of alarm as M. Zola has done. He spoke in strong terms, but he did not insult the army."

In conclusion M. Laborie declared that he intended to prove M. Zola's good faith and review the whole affair "groping into things hitherto unknown," and the court was then adjourned.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE

In Africa—War may Result from Complications There.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Great activity is manifested by the colonial office officials, the West African department and among the higher military officers who are going out to the Lagos Hinterland. The latter are inclined to discredit the news which reached Akassa, Niger coast protectorate, yesterday, to the effect that two French expeditions are advancing towards Sokoto, capital of the sultanate of that name, which is the British sphere of influence but add that if the news should be confirmed it must be followed by a declaration of war.

The St. James Gazette this afternoon commenting on the subject, says: If the invasion of Sokoto is directed from Paris, it admits but of one interpretation, and the seriousness of the situation is increased when it is remembered that these invasions of British territory must have been planned weeks before the present ferment in Paris over Dreyfus. It would appear that the French cabinet, foreseeing the revelations which should be made by the trial of M. Zola, had determined to bring affairs in West Africa to a crisis to secure a renewal of its popularity.

Ex-Secretary Whitney's Wife Injured.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 21.—While following the deer hounds to-day, Mrs. William C. Whitney, wife of ex-secretary of the navy Whitney, was knocked from her horse and quite seriously hurt. Mr. Whitney and wife, with a party of thirty-five or forty friends, were out on a deer hunt two miles from the city at Robinson's Park. Mrs. Whitney was among the leaders and was riding at a fast gallop along a narrow path a short distance from the roadway. Nailed across the path was a scantling which Mrs. Whitney did not see until too late. She was riding so fast she could not stop in time to save herself and was carried against the piece of wood. She was struck in the forehead and knocked from her horse.

Her injuries are very painful and she will be confined to her room for some time.

Dingley's Son Endorsed.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 21.—The Michigan Republican League at its meeting to-night unanimously endorsed E. N. Dingley, of Kalamazoo, son of Congressman Nelson Dingley, for re-election as president of the National Republican League. The league adopted a new constitution and also resolutions congratulating the country upon its prosperity under a Republican administration, reaffirming the policy of protection and "sound money" and the financial plank of the St. Louis platform, expressing sorrow over the Maine disaster, favor annexation of Hawaii, and declaring for equal and just taxation.

Injured in a Collision.

TIPPIN, O., Feb. 21.—At New Washington, near here, this afternoon, a Pennsylvania freight train crashed into a combination coach at the Northern Ohio railway crossing, breaking the car in two and dragging it 300 feet. Eight persons were in the car and all were injured, the following seriously: William Thompson, Plankton, O.; Postmaster Stafford, O.; Mrs. Jay Lytle, Carey, O.; a woman and baby from Detroit. The track was blocked for three hours.

Weather Forecast for To-Day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, snow, probably clearing Tuesday; fresh variable winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepp, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 32° 3 p. m. 33°
9 a. m. 32° 7 p. m. 33°
12 m. 32° 3° Weather-Chance.

LATTIMER RIOTS.

The Prosecution Closes its Case and

The Defense Opens.

THE PLEA FOR JUSTIFICATION

Will be the Strong Card of the Prosecution of the Sheriff's Side of the Unfortunate Affair—Rioters Had Terrorized the Region and It was Necessary to Use the Most Heroic Measures to Repress Further Violence on Their Part—Testimony of the First Witnesses for the Deputies.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 21.—The commonwealth in the case of Sheriff Martin and the deputies on trial for shooting striking miners at Lattimer closed its case to-day and Hon. George S. Ferris opened for the defense. When court opened there were only two witnesses for the prosecution waiting to be heard. The first, James Hannehan, of Lattimer, said he reached the scene of the shooting shortly after the firing began. Witness pointed out a number of deputies whom he saw there. He spoke to Deputy Price, saying: "This is a bad business, Sam." Price replied: "Yes, and I am glad I did not shoot."

Mike Damreck, the last witness of the commonwealth gave unimportant testimony.

Mr. Ferris presented in detail the facts of the case as the defense hopes to prove them. It will endeavor to show that there has been rioting throughout the region; that the sheriff was justified in calling out the posse and that he was also justified in ordering the shooting at Lattimer if he deemed it necessary.

He then detailed the movements of the strikers from the time they left Harwood until they reached Lattimer.

"There," he said, "the sheriff advanced alone to meet them. Instinctively, there was a tumult of yells. Five or six men pounced upon the sheriff, seized him, shoved him into a ditch on the left of the road and began beating him. Two of them flourished revolvers at him and a third made a savage stab at him with a knife. The sheriff in his struggles freed his right arm and drew a revolver and snapped it at one of his assailants. It would not go off. Instantly the man Novnata, struck his vicious blow in the face with his fist and knocked him to his knees. All at once a revolver shot rang out from the bushes of the main column—then three close together—then a rattling volley from the guns which lasted a few seconds, less than half a minute, and ceased when the mob gave way. The order to fire was given by whom we do not know, but it was none the less the order to fire. The main column had rushed within fifty feet of the deputies line before the attack was repulsed. That gentlemen, is the story of Lattimer, as you will hear it from the deputies. We expect a verdict of acquittal."

The first witness for the defense was Mrs. Catherine Welsenborn. She said: "The strikers gathered at Harwood, on the day of the shooting and one of them, Gasperick, who testified for the state, entered Mike Kmaki's house and tried to get him to go to the strike. 'If you don't come, we'll kill you.'"

Kinski was in hiding and escaped, and as the strikers departed they cried: "We'll show the white people what we'll do when we come back."

"I saw the strikers chase a number of people," said Mrs. Grall. "and broke my bean poles in two to make clubs. They caught John Edmondson and would have taken him along forcibly had not his wife clung to him and begged them to release him."

Mrs. Rose Gillespie, of Harwood, told her story, her four boys into the brush to hide, fearing the strikers would hurt them.

Mrs. Catherine Brennan hid her fifteen year old boy and went out to look at the strikers. They were armed with clubs, hammers and stones. One man fired a shot in the air. Others fired into the brush where some of the men were hidden. Mrs. Brennan said she saw Martin Shofronick march into Joe Schultz's house, crying that if he did not come out he would be killed. Schultz was in hiding and could not be found.

Mrs. Michael Gallagher, of Harwood, said she was stoned by the strikers. Mrs. Charles Miller said her husband had gone to West Hazleton when he heard the strikers were approaching. This concluded the testimony for the day.

CAUGHT UP.

Customs Receipts Swelling and the Deficit Will Soon Cease.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—Secretary Gage pointed with a good deal of interest to-day to the fact that the customs receipts for this fiscal year at last have overtaken the receipts for the same period of the prior fiscal year. The total receipts so far this fiscal year to-day reached \$58,059,594, while for the same period of the last fiscal year the receipts were \$58,059,605.

Secretary Gage sees in these receipts with the income from other sources, an early cessation of the government deficit.

Movements of Steamships.

NAPLES—Aller, from New York.

GENOA—Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York, via Naples.

HAVRE—La Gasconne, from New York.

NEW YORK—Massachusetts, London.

GIBRALTAR—Normanna, New York.

MARSHALLS—Victoria, New York.

ALEXANDRIA—Auguste Victoria, New York.

GENOA—Scotia, Naples, for New York.

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THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.



WASHINGTON SOCIETY BADGES.

and Walker's Ford creeks, which are tributary to Forty Mile creek, showed better results than before the rush to the Klondike, especially those on Chicken creek, which are from eight to twelve feet deep, averaging 30 to the pan.

On American creek, which is a branch of the Yukon river, the claims are very shallow, running from 3 to 5 per pan at a depth of from three to four feet. He also says that rich strikes have been made on Birch and Minock creeks near Circle City and on the Miller and Glacier creeks, which are tributary to Sixty Mile creek.

He predicts that the majority of these miners now on the Canadian side will cross the boundary in the near future, as it is almost impossible for one-fifth of those already in the Klondike to locate claims, and they will be compelled to spread out over territory which while not so rich as the Klondike, promises better returns than were formerly expected.

PRESIDENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Will Deliver Oration at University Washington Birthday Exercises To-Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 21.—

President McKinley accompanied by his secretary, J. Addison Porter, arrived here this afternoon in the private car of President Frank Thomson, of the Pennsylvania railroad. The President was met by Frank Thomson, Charles C. Harrison, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and C. Stuart Patterson. Carriages were entered and the party was driven to the residence of Mr. Harrison, whose guest the President will be during their stay in the city. The President will to-morrow deliver an oration at the Washington birthday exercises at the University of Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania railroad station and the streets adjacent thereto were crowded with people, eager to see and greet the chief magistrate. A double line of policemen kept open a passage-way from the train to the street, and the President, with his hat in his hand, bowed his acknowledgments of the handclapping and cheers. Two companies of mounted policemen escorted the carriages to Mr. Harrison's residence. Cheering crowds greeted the President along the entire route.

To-night an informal dinner was given in the President's honor, by Provost Harrison.

an institution in South Carolina, \$15,000 for damages by federal troops. It was finally passed.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, the house voted 55-38 to observe Washington's birthday by adjourning over to-morrow, but Mr. Dingey raised the point of no quorum, and before further action could be taken the house recessed under the rule until 8 o'clock. The Republicans desire to go ahead with the sundry civil appropriation bill to-morrow.

Senouville's Postoffice Contest.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

STUBENVILLE, O., Feb. 21.—The death of Postmaster James Trotter has started one of the hottest fights for that office that ever engaged the Republicans of this city. Trotter's term was not out till June, but his death started a scramble. Congressmen Sanford may appoint, but many prominent Republicans insist on a popular expression.

Irwin, who was a door-keeper at the house in Washington, and who has held other good positions is out and fighting the big politicians with whom he has identified himself for some years. These big politicians are for John P. Means, father of Hon. John L. Means, who has voted for Foraker and Hanna for United States senator. The minor candidates are M. L. Miller, P. B. Conn, William Ruddleick, J. W. Evans, ex-Postmaster J. B. Sarnall, Mrs. Agnes Wells, B. H. Linton, J. L. Ferris.

Candidate Means operates the foundry in this city where President McKinley's father worked nearly a century ago.

A Brave Chambermaid.

PRESCOTT, Arizona, Feb. 21.—A disastrous fire occurred here about midnight, resulting in the total destruction of the Johnson house, a hotel owned by Miss Christine Johnson. The house contained between twenty and thirty guests and the fire made such headway before being discovered that they lost nearly everything and many had narrow escapes. No fatalities occurred, but a number of persons were seriously injured.

Annie Pierson, a chambermaid, discovered the fire and remained in the third story awakening guests until the flames had closed every avenue of escape by the stairways and she was compelled to crawl through a window to the main floor, where she was rescued badly burned.

cusing officers of seeking to overthrow the republic.

The advocate general expressed confidence that the jury would condemn M. Zola without hesitation.

The advocate general severely criticised the attitude of Col. Picquet and M. Leblais, and regarding the reproach that the court martial of Major Esterhazy was conducted behind closed doors he said that "when a question of foreign affairs is under discussion the matter must be judged among Frenchmen."

He added: "The Esterhazy court proved the fact that they were divided in opinion on questions of the trial taking place behind closed doors, but they were unanimous in acquitting the officer."

The session of the court was then suspended.

When the session was resumed M. Zola read an address to the court in which he said that the premier, M. Meunier, "had the air of giving the jury, who are charged to avenge the national honor, the order to find me guilty." (Loud protest.)

The speech of the distinguished defendant was constantly interrupted by hisses and protests.

Continuing, M. Zola said: "Such proceedings are an abominable piece of political manners. I have never insulted the army as has been said, but I have raised a cry of alarm and I leave history to judge me and to appreciate my acts."

"Those who dishonor France," M. Zola also said, "are those who mingle evil